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the subject and a recruiting of the workers from the ranks of the entomologists and medical men which should do much to further our altogether too meager knowledge of the relationship of insects and acarines to disease.

While the authors do not profess to have had extended experience in research along these lines, they show a broad acquaintance with the literature of the subject from ancient to modern times, and have exhibited marked skill in assembling in concise form the principal facts recorded by an army of investigators in all parts of the world.

The subject is treated by grouping the matter according to the way Arthropods are connected with the various maladies. It was expressly not the authors' desire to treat all of the diseases known to be carried by Arthropods, but to endeavor to cite a number of the best illustrations of the different methods by which insects act as disease vectors. This has resulted in the omission of some well-established cases in which insects play an important rôle. It is regrettable that more information might not have been given regarding the life history and habits of some of the Arthropods, as the possession of such knowledge lends much to the solution of the problems of insect control, and often suggests the potentialities of an insect or a group of insects in disease transmission.

The style of the authors is interesting, the print good and the illustrations, though largely borrowed, are well chosen and very satisfactorily reproduced. The compactness of the volume is also a desirable factor. Certainly the work will be of wide usefulness.

SOME MINUTE ANIMAL PARASITES OR UNSEEN FOES IN THE ANIMAL WORLD. H. B. Fantham and Annie Porter. 319 pp., 56 figures. Methuen & Co., Ltd., London.

The authors state that the aim of the book is to give a readable account, popular but accurate, of the life histories of some microscopic protozoal organisms that produce disease in higher animals, including man. Emphasis is laid on topics of economic importance: sleeping sickness, malaria, dysentery and kala-azar in man; tstse-fly disease and redwater in cattle; coccidiosis in game and domestic birds; certain fish maladies and insect diseases. The relations of parasites to their environment and to commerce are discussed in certain chapters, so that the needs of students, sportsmen, breeders are met, as well as those of general readers. The task is great and the book modest in size.

After reading it one lays the book aside with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret; satisfaction that the authors have succeeded so well and regret that more topics are not handled in similar fashion by those who can speak with such authority on the subject treated. Especially in this country is there a dearth of books on the advances of science in definite directions that can be commended to the general reader unfamiliar with the intricate terminology and technicalities of the investigator. Usually either the men who know cannot write, or those who write do not know. But this volume is both accurate and attractive.

The senior author has done much fine work on difficult problems involving the Sporozoa, and the junior author has also demonstrated her grasp on parasitic protozoa, so that it is not surprising to find a masterful treatment of the topic. The work is marvelously complete when one considers the narrow limits of space and the complexity and unfamiliarity of the subject. Unlike most elementary treatises, this one is generous in the citation of authorities, and so far as noted accurate, a virtue conspicuous by its absence in most such books, One feels like applauding this virtue, because it is usually confined to more technical publications, and yet it is the general scientific reader who has most need to hear the names of those who have laid the foundations of the science.

Furthermore, this book reads well. Scientific terms are used sparingly, and when employed are carefully defined. The authors adopted the plan of discussing these organisms from the biologic rather than from the taxonomic standpoint, and while they use with accuracy the scientific names of the various pathogenic protozoa and group them together in a fashion that accords with proper systematic conceptions, they avoid the introduction of a mass of classificatory subdivisions which impart such a ponderous impressiveness to many texts. The descriptions of the various life histories, which are of such significance in the transmission and prevention of disease, are both vivid and accurate. Even recently elucidated phenomena, such as granule-shedding in spirochetes and in the organism of syphilis, are explained clearly so that the work may be commended for its completeness as well.

The illustrations are rather scanty, perhaps because of the limited space, and some of them are distinctly wooden in being schematic to an unnecessary degree. Or if that feature was retained by choice, then they might have been reduced considerably to make space for other figures. Thus it was surely not necessary to use a full page for a diagram of the bee's alimentary canal; every detail represented would have been equally clear in a cut half the size or even smaller. For an audience of the type to which the book appeals, an abundance of illustrations is indispensable, as the descriptions alone give a vague idea of the appearance of such unfamiliar things. This is the one weak feature in a very successful work; yet despite it the book should be recommended widely and strongly to all seeking knowledge of this new and fascinating field of recent discoveries concerning life and disease.

NOTES

The Preliminary Report of the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico summarizes the work done during an expedition to the interior. In sixty working days over 10,000 persons were thoroughly examined. The report contains an interesting table of Diseases due to Animal Parasites.

DISEASES DUE TO ANIMAL PARASITES

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Uncinariasis (Necator americanus)	307	680	987
Ascariasis (Ascaris lumbricoides)	44	555	599
Trichuriasis (Trichuris trichiura)	1	152	153
Strongyloidosis (Strongyloides stercoralis)	.....	10	10
Balantidic Dysentery (Balantidium coli)	1	1	2
Oxyuriasis (Oxyuris vermicularis)	2	1	3
Amebiasis (Entameba histolytica)	3	1	4
Schistosomiasis (Schistosoma mansoni)	206	22	228
Malaria (Plasmodium vivax)	2	.....	2
Malaria (Laverania malariae)	6	.....	6
Filariasis (doubtful) (Filaria bancrofti)	4	1	5
Elephantiasis	.....	1	1
Distomiasis (Fasciola hepatica)	.....	1	1
Flagellate diarrhea, species undetermined	2	.....	2
	578	1,425	2,003
Total diseases treated	1,923	1,991	3,914

In the comment it is stated that in 1904 70 per cent. of cases at Utuado were found infected with hookworm and 90 to 98 per cent. at Mayaguez. The intensity of the infection and of the disease was much less this year. In ten years over 300,000 persons have been treated on government initiative and 200,000 on their own responsibility. Even yet 51 per cent. of all cases examined were found to be infected with hookworm.

Infection with roundworms was heavy beyond comprehension, but with comparatively few serious symptoms. Schistosomiasis was found mostly in persons living near the Vivi and Grand rivers and bathing in them. Only two foci of malaria were found, limited in area. The workers were entirely unable to find microfilaria in any case. The tropical form of ameba was not common at the time of the work.